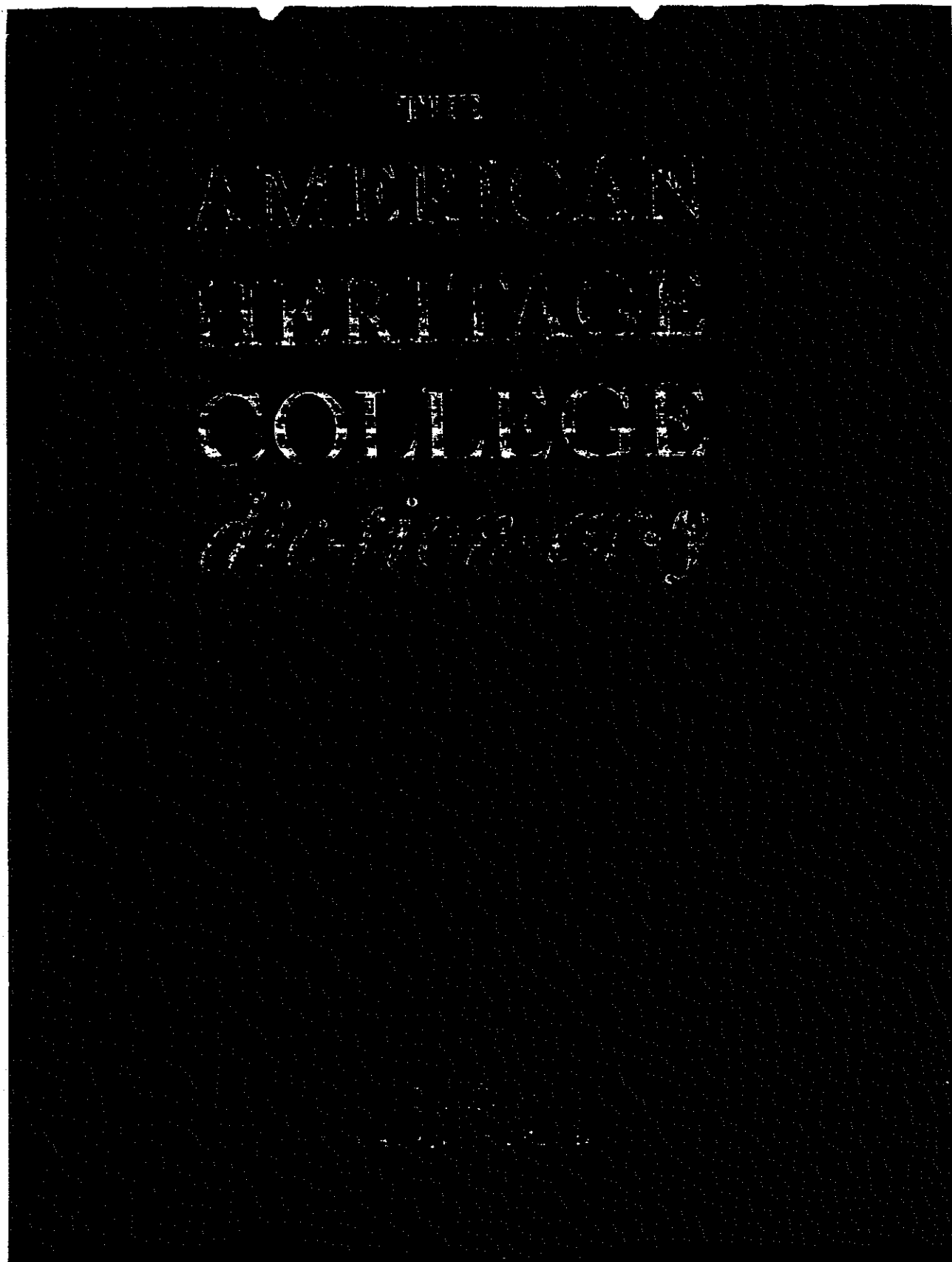


# Exhibit 13



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omnium-  
gatherum  
one-acter

pr. part. of *scire*, to know; see *skai\**.] — *om-nis* /clence.  
om-nis /clen-cy n. — *om-nis* /clen-ty adv.  
om-ni-um-gath-er-um (öm/ät-am-gath-ar-um) n. A miscel-  
laneous collection; a hodgepodge. [Lat. *omnium*, genitive pl.  
of *omnis*, all; see *op\** + *E. gatherum* (alteration of *caveum*)]  
om-ni-vor (öm/nä-vör', -vör') n. 1. An omnivorous person  
or animal. 2. One that takes in everything available, as with  
the mind. [*< NLat. Omnivora, omnivores < neut. pl. of Lat.  
omnivorus, omnivorous. See omnivorous.*]  
om-ni-vor-ous (öm-niv/or-əs) adj. 1. Eating both animal and  
vegetable foods. 2. Taking in everything available. — *om-ni-  
vor-ous-ly* adv. — *om-ni-vor-ous-ness* n.  
Om-o-ion (öm/ä-lön') n. A river of NE Russia flowing c. 965  
km (600 mi) to the Kolyma R.  
om-phalos (öm/fä-lös', -lās) n., pl. -li (-lē) 1. The navel.  
2. A central part; a focal point. [Gk. *See nobb\**.]  
Om-sk (öm-sk) n. A city of S-central Russia at the confluence of the  
Irtysh and Om rivers, founded 1716. Pop. 1,108,000.  
on (ōn) prep. 1. a. Used to indicate position above and  
supported by or in contact with: *The vase is on the table.* b. Used  
to indicate contact with or extent over (a surface) regardless  
of position: *a picture on the wall.* c. Used to indicate location  
at or along: *a house on the highway.* d. Used to indicate  
proximity: *a town on the border.* e. Used to indicate attach-  
ment to or suspension from: *beads on a string.* f. Used to  
indicate figurative or abstract position: *stopped on Chapter 2.*  
2. a. Used to indicate actual motion toward, against, or onto:  
*the march on Washington.* b. Used to indicate figurative or  
abstract motion toward, against, or onto: *going on six*  
*o'clock.* 3. a. Used to indicate occurrence at a given time: *on*  
*July third.* b. Used to indicate the particular occasion or cir-  
cumstance: *on arrival.* 4. a. Used to indicate the object affect-  
ed by actual, perceptible action: *knocked on the door.* b. Used  
to indicate the object affected by a figurative action: *Have*  
*city on them.* c. Used to indicate the object of an action di-  
rected, tending, or moving against it: *an attack on the for-*  
*ress.* d. Used to indicate the object of perception or thought:  
*mediated on his actions.* 5. Used to indicate the agent or  
agency of a specified action: *talked on the telephone.*  
6. a. Used to indicate a medicine or other corrective taken or  
undertaken routinely: *went on a diet.* b. Used to indicate a  
substance that is the cause of an addiction, a habit, or an  
altered state of consciousness: *high on dope.* 7. Used to in-  
dicate a source or basis: *got by on promises.* 8. a. Used to  
indicate the state or process of: *on the way.* b. Used to in-  
dicate the purpose of: *travel on business.* c. Used to indicate a  
means of conveyance: *ride on a train.* d. Used to indicate  
responsibility by means of: *beer on tap.* 9. Used to indicate  
belonging to: *a name on the staff.* 10. Used to indicate ad-  
dition or repetition: *error on error.* 11. a. Concerning; about:  
*had no astronomy on.* b. Concerning and to the disadvantage  
of: *was not a cent on me.* 12. Informal. In one's possession;  
with drinks on the house. — *adv.* 1. In or into a position or  
position of being supported by or in contact with something:  
*the coffee on.* 2. In or into a position of being attached  
to or covering something: *Put your clothes on.* 3. In the di-  
rection of something: *He looked on while the ship docked.*  
4. Toward or as a point lying ahead in space or time; for-  
ward: *moved on to the next city.* 5. At or to a more distant  
point in time or space: *later on.* 6. In a continuous course: *He*  
*worked on.* 7. In or into performance or operation: *Turn on*  
*the radio.* 8. In progress or action; in a state of activity: *The*  
*show must go on.* 9. In or at the present position or condi-  
tion: *hang on.* 10. In a condition of being scheduled for or  
decided upon: *a party on tonight.* — *adj.* 1. Being in opera-  
tion: *The television is on.* 2. a. Engaged in a given function or  
activity, such as a vocal or dramatic role: *You're on in five*  
*minutes!* b. Under or behaving as if under observation: *A*  
*computer is always on.* 3. *Slang.* Functioning or performing well:  
*high degree of competence or energy: The goalie is really on.*  
4. Planned, intended: *nothing on for tonight.* b. Happening:  
*The parade is on.* — *idioms.* *be on to sth.* To  
be aware of or have information about. *on and off.* Intermit-  
tently. *on and on.* Without stopping; continuously. [ME *<*  
*on*, *on*. See *an\**.]  
Usage Note: To indicate motion toward a position, both  
*on* and *onto* can be used, but *onto* indicates clearly motion  
toward an outside point, as in *He ran onto the field.* *He*  
*ran on the field* may mean that his running began on the field.  
In constructions where *on* is an adverb attached to a verb,  
*on* should not be joined with *to* to form the single word *onto*:  
*He went on (not onto) new subjects.* In their uses to indicate  
relations *on* and *upon* are often interchangeable: *It*  
*was on (or upon) a table.* To indicate a relation between two  
things, *upon* cannot always be used: *Hand me the book on*  
*the table.* Similarly, *upon* cannot always be used in  
the case of *on* when the relation is not spatial: *a book on (not*  
*upon) birds.*  
1. Also O.N. Old Norse. 2. Ontario.  
1. Subatomic particle: baryon. b. Unit, quannum.

photon. 2. Basic hereditary unit: codon. [*< Gk.*]  
— *on* /suff. Inert gas: radon. [NLat. *< (ascen.)*.]  
— *on* /suff. A chemical compound that is not a ketone, or a  
compound that contains oxygen in a carbonyl group: *para-*  
*oxon.* [Alteration of *ox-*.]  
on-a-gat (ön/ä-jät') n. 1. A wild ass (*Equus hemionus ruber*,  
*onager*) of central Asia having an erect mane and a broad  
black stripe along its back. 2. An ancient and medieval stone-  
propelling siege engine. [ME *< Lat. < Gk. onagros*  
*: onas, ass + agros, wild; see agro-\**.]  
on-air (ön/är', ön-/) adj. Spoken, occurring, or used during  
broadcasting or while being recorded for broadcasting.  
o-nan-ism (ö/nä-nis'am) n. 1. Masturbation. 2. Coitus inter-  
ruptus. [After *Onan*, son of Judah (Genesis 38:9).] — *o-nan-*  
*ist* n. — *o-nan-ist-ic* adj.  
O-nas-sis (ö-näs'sis, ö-nä'sis), Jacqueline Lee Bouvier Ken-  
nedy. See Jacqueline Lee Bouvier Kennedy.  
on-board or on-board (ön-börd', -börd', ön-) adj. Carried  
aboard a vehicle or vessel. — *on-board* /adv.  
once (wüns) adv. 1. One time only: *once a day.* 2. At one time  
in the past; formerly. 3. At any time; ever: *Once known,*  
*never forgotten.* 4. By one degree of relationship: *my first*  
*cousin once removed.* — *n.* A single occurrence; one time:  
*Once will have to do.* — *conj.* As soon as; if ever; when:  
*Once he goes, we can clean up.* — *adj.* Having been formerly;  
former: *the once capital.* — *idioms.* *at once.* 1. All at one  
time; simultaneously. 2. Immediately; instantly. [ME *ones* *<*  
*on*, *one* *< OE an.* See *ai-no\**.]  
once-o-ver (wüns/ä'vər) n. Informal. A quick but comprehen-  
sive survey or performance.  
on-cho-er-ci-a-sis (ön/kö-är-kī'sis) n. A tropical dis-  
ease caused by infection with filarial worms of the genus  
*Onchocerca* and characterized by nodular swellings on the  
skin and lesions of the eyes. [NLat. *: Onchocerca*, genus name  
(Gk. *onchos*, barb + *Gk. kerkos*, tail) + *-iasis*.]  
on-co-gene (ön/kö-jen, öng'-) n. A gene that causes the trans-  
formation of normal cells into cancerous tumor cells, esp. a  
viral gene that transforms a host cell into a tumor cell. [Gk.  
*onchos*, mass, tumor; see *oncology* + *gene*.]  
on-co-gen-e-sis (ön/kö-jen'sis, öng'-) n. The formation  
and development of tumors. [Gk. *onchos*, mass, tumor; see  
*nek-* + *-genesis*.] — *on-co-gen-ic* adj. — *on-co-gen-ic-*  
*ity* (-jə-nis'i-tē) n.  
on-col-o-gy (ön/köl'jē, öng'-) n. The branch of medicine  
that deals with tumors. [Gk. *onchos*, mass, tumor; see *nek-* +  
*-logy*.] — *on-co-log'i-cal* (-köl'jē-kəl), *on-co-log'ic*  
*(-lōj'ik)* adj. — *on-col'o-gist* n.  
on-com-ing (ön/küm'ing, ön-/) adj. Coming nearer; ap-  
proaching. — *n.* An approach, an advance.  
on-cor-na-vi-rus (ön/kör'nä-vī'ras, öng'-) n. Any of a group  
of viruses that contain single-stranded RNA and produce tu-  
mors in birds and mammals. [Gk. *onchos*, mass, tumor; see  
*oncology* + *RNA* + *virus*.]  
one (wüns) adj. 1. Being a single entity, unit, object, or living  
being; not two or more. 2. Characterized by unity; undivided.  
3. a. Of the same kind or quality: *animals of one species.*  
b. Forming a single entity of two or more components. 4. Being  
a single member or element of a group, category, or kind.  
5. Being a single thing in contrast with or relation to another  
or others of its kind: *One day is just like the next.* 6. Occur-  
ring or existing as something indefinite, as in time or pos-  
sition: *He will come one day.* 7. Occurring or existing as  
something particular but unspecified, as in time past: *late one*  
*evening.* 8. Informal. Used as an intensifier: *That is one fine*  
*dog.* 9. Being the only individual of a specified or implied  
kind. — *n.* 1. The cardinal number, represented by the sym-  
bol 1, designating the first unit in a series. 2. A single person  
or thing; a unit. — *pron.* 1. An indefinitely specified individ-  
ual: *one of her cousins.* 2. An unspecified individual, anyone:  
*One doesn't know.* — *idioms.* *at one.* In accord or unity. *one*  
*and all.* Everyone. *one by one.* Individually in succession. [ME  
*on* *< OE an.* See *ai-no\**.]  
Usage Note: When constructions headed by *one* appear  
as the subject of a sentence or relative clause, there may be a  
question whether the verb should be singular or plural, as in  
*One of every ten voters was found defective.* Although the  
plural *were* is sometimes used in such sentences, an earlier  
survey found that the singular *was* preferred by a three-  
fourths majority of the Usage Panel. In the sentence *The defects turned*  
*out to be one of the most costly blunders that were ever inflicted*  
*on our forces*, most grammarians would hold that the plural  
*were* is correct, inasmuch as the subject of the verb is the  
plural noun *blunders*. However, constructions of this sort are  
often used with a singular verb even by the best writers. Note  
also that when the phrase containing *one* is introduced by the  
definite article, the verb in the relative clause must be singular:  
*He is the only one of us who has (not have) already taken*  
*Latin.* See Usage Note at *he*.  
— *one* /suff. 1. A ketone: acetone. 2. A chemical compound con-  
taining oxygen, esp. in a carbonyl group: lactone. [Perh. *<*  
*Gk. -ōnē*, fem. patronymic suffix.]  
one-act-er (wün/äkt'ər) n. A play consisting of only one act.

1 pat	oi boy
2 pay	ou out
3 care	oo took
4 father	oo foot
5 per	ü art
6 be	ü urge
7 pit	th thin
8 pie	th this
9 pie	hw which
10 pot	zh vision
11 toe	a about
12 paw	nam

Stress marks:  
/ (primary);  
' (secondary), as in  
dictionary (dīk'shə-nēr'ē)